

Name

“READER—PERSEVERE.”

BEECHAM'S

Help to Scholars,

(NEW AND ENLARGED EDITION)

CONTAINING

ARITHMETICAL TABLES AND SIGNS,
WEIGHTS AND MEASURES,
TABLES OF THE METRIC SYSTEM,
GEOGRAPHICAL & DRAWING DEFINITIONS,
And other useful information arranged progressively.

Published by the Proprietor of “BEECHAM'S PILLS,”
with a view of rendering a small assistance to the Youth of
the Country. The publication of Beecham's Help to Scholars
commenced in July, 1889, since when 12,000,000 have been
given away.—*October, 1898.*

PROPRIETOR:

THOS. BEECHAM, St. Helens, Lancashire.

BEECHAM'S HELP TO SCHOLARS.

INTRODUCTION.

THE Proprietor of Beecham's Pills hopes this revised and enlarged edition will be found to meet the requirements of the Education Code; that it will be accorded a hearty welcome in every school in the country; and be carefully preserved for reference.

HINTS TO PARENTS AS TO SCHOOL ATTENDANCES, &c.

(Applicable to England and Wales only).

Every child between the ages of 5 and 14 must receive efficient elementary instruction in reading, writing, and arithmetic. A child between the ages of 11 and 14 may be partially or totally exempted from attendance at school, provided he has reached the standard of proficiency fixed by the Bye-Laws of the district.

No child under 11 years of age may be taken into employment, and no child under 12 may be employed in a mine, and no girl may work underground.

A child between the ages of 11 and 13 may be employed half-time, provided he has reached the standard of proficiency fixed by the Bye-Laws of the district.

No child under 13 may be employed full time under the Factory and Workshop Act, 1878, nor can a child of 13 be so employed unless he has passed the fifth standard, or has made 250 attendances for each of 5 years.

A child between the ages of 13 and 14 years may be employed half-time even though he has not yet reached the standard of proficiency, or made the requisite number of attendances.

Parents should apply to the School Board or School Attendance Committee for a copy of the Bye-Laws of the district, and read them carefully.

Children suffering from sore eyes, mumps, fever, whooping-cough, measles, smallpox, chickenpox, or diphtheria; or who live in the same house as someone who is suffering from any of these infectious diseases, must not attend school without the express permission of the Head Teacher and Medical Officer, to both of whom a note should be sent.

BEECHAM'S HELP TO SCHOLARS.

ARITHMETICAL TERMS, SIGNS, &c.

All computations in Arithmetic are performed by one of the processes known as

ADDITION, SUBTRACTION, MULTIPLICATION, AND DIVISION.

The terms used in Multiplication are:—

- (a) The **Multiplier**, or number that Multiplies.
- (b) The **Multiplicand**, or number to be Multiplied
- (c) The **Product**, or result of the Multiplication.

The terms used in Division are:—

- (a) The **Dividend**, or number to be divided.
- (b) The **Divisor**, or number by which you divide.
- (c) The **Quotient**, or result of the division.

To find the **SUM**, add the numbers.

„ „ „ **DIFFERENCE**, subtract.

„ „ „ **PRODUCT**, multiply.

„ „ „ **QUOTIENT**, divide.

+ plus or more signifies addition, as $6 + 3 = 9$

— minus or less „ subtraction „ $8 - 5 = 3$

× multiplied by „ multiplication „ $4 \times 2 = 8$

÷ divided by „ division „ $8 \div 4 = 2$

= equal to „ equality „ $3 + 2 = 5$

∴ signifies therefore. ∵ signifies because.

: :: : are the signs of proportion.

$6 : 14 :: 18 : 42$ means, as 6 is to 14 so is 18 to 42.

√ sign of square root, as $\sqrt{9} = 3$

$\sqrt[3]{}$ „ „ cube „ „ $\sqrt[3]{27} = 3$

() { } [] are brackets, all quantities

between them are treated as one.

D or **d** signifies Denarii or pence.

S or **s** „ Solidi or shillings.

L or **£** „ Libræ or pounds.

% „ per cent.



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BEECHAM'S HELP TO SCHOLARS.

NUMERATION TABLE.

Units	1,	One
Tens	21,	Twenty-one.
Hundreds	321,	Three Hundred and Twenty-one.
Thousands	4,321,	Four Thousand, Three Hundred and Twenty-one.
Tens of Thousands	54,321,	Fifty-four Thousand, Three Hundred and Twenty-one.
Hundreds of Thousands....	654,321,	Six Hundred and Fifty-four Thousand, Three Hundred and Twenty-one.
Millions	7,654,321,	Seven Millions, Six Hundred and Fifty-four Thousand, Three Hundred and Twenty-one.
Tens of Millions	87,654,321,	Eighty-seven Millions, Six Hundred and Fifty-four Thousand, Three Hundred and Twenty-one.
Hundreds of Millions ..	987,654,321,	Nine Hundred and Eighty-seven Millions, Six Hundred and Fifty-four Thousand, Three Hundred and Twenty-one.

A Billion is a Million of Millions, thus expressed, 1,000,000,000,000. A Trillion, a Million of Billions, expressed by adding six more ciphers.

THE ROMAN NOTATION TABLE.

1	I.	11	XI.	25	XXV.	300	CCC.	A line placed over any letter increases the value 1,000 times, as— \overline{V} — 5,000 ; \overline{D} — 500,000 ; \overline{M} — 1,000,000.
2	II.	12	XII.	30	XXX.	400	CD.	
3	III.	13	XIII.	40	XL.	500	D.	
4	IV.	14	XIV.	50	L.	600	DC.	
5	V.	15	XV.	60	LX.	700	DCC.	
6	VI.	16	XVI.	70	LXX.	800	DCCC.	
7	VII.	17	XVII.	80	LXXX.	900	CM.	
8	VIII.	18	XVIII.	90	XC.	1000	M.	
9	IX.	19	XIX.	100	C.	1500	MD.	
10	X.	20	XX.	200	CC.	2000	MM.	

ADDITION AND SUBTRACTION.

1	..	11	..	21	..	31	..	41	..	51	..	61	..	71	..	81	..	91
2	..	12	..	22	..	32	..	42	..	52	..	62	..	72	..	82	..	92
3	..	13	..	23	..	33	..	43	..	53	..	63	..	73	..	83	..	93
4	..	14	..	24	..	34	..	44	..	54	..	64	..	74	..	84	..	94
5	..	15	..	25	..	35	..	45	..	55	..	65	..	75	..	85	..	95
6	..	16	..	26	..	36	..	46	..	56	..	66	..	76	..	86	..	96
7	..	17	..	27	..	37	..	47	..	57	..	67	..	77	..	87	..	97
8	..	18	..	28	..	38	..	48	..	58	..	68	..	78	..	88	..	98
9	..	19	..	29	..	39	..	49	..	59	..	69	..	79	..	89	..	99
10	..	20	..	30	..	40	..	50	..	60	..	70	..	80	..	90	..	100

NOTE.—Add 1 to each number in top line; then 2, 3, 4, etc. Repeat the process with other lines, and deal similarly with Subtraction. Compare the results in each line.

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BEECHAM'S HELP TO SCHOLARS.

FOR MULTIPLICATION AND DIVISION.

Twice			3 times			4 times			5 times		
I	are	2	I	are	3	I	are	4	I	are	5
2	,,	4	2	,,	6	2	,,	8	2	,,	10
3	,,	6	3	,,	9	3	,,	12	3	,,	15
4	,,	8	4	,,	12	4	,,	16	4	,,	20
5	,,	10	5	,,	15	5	,,	20	5	,,	25
6	,,	12	6	,,	18	6	,,	24	6	,,	30
7	,,	14	7	,,	21	7	,,	28	7	,,	35
8	,,	16	8	,,	24	8	,,	32	8	,,	40
9	,,	18	9	,,	27	9	,,	36	9	,,	45
10	,,	20	10	,,	30	10	,,	40	10	,,	50
11	,,	22	11	,,	33	11	,,	44	11	,,	55
12	,,	24	12	,,	36	12	,,	48	12	,,	60
6 times			7 times			8 times			9 times		
I	are	6	I	are	7	I	are	8	I	are	9
2	,,	12	2	,,	14	2	,,	16	2	,,	18
3	,,	18	3	,,	21	3	,,	24	3	,,	27
4	,,	24	4	,,	28	4	,,	32	4	,,	36
5	,,	30	5	,,	35	5	,,	40	5	,,	45
6	,,	36	6	,,	42	6	,,	48	6	,,	54
7	,,	42	7	,,	49	7	,,	56	7	,,	63
8	,,	48	8	,,	56	8	,,	64	8	,,	72
9	,,	54	9	,,	63	9	,,	72	9	,,	81
10	,,	60	10	,,	70	10	,,	80	10	,,	90
11	,,	66	11	,,	77	11	,,	88	11	,,	99
12	,,	72	12	,,	84	12	,,	96	12	,,	108
10 times			11 times			12 times			13 times		
I	are	10	I	are	11	I	are	12	I	are	13
2	,,	20	2	,,	22	2	,,	24	2	,,	26
3	,,	30	3	,,	33	3	,,	36	3	,,	39
4	,,	40	4	,,	44	4	,,	48	4	,,	52
5	,,	50	5	,,	55	5	,,	60	5	,,	65
6	,,	60	6	,,	66	6	,,	72	6	,,	78
7	,,	70	7	,,	77	7	,,	84	7	,,	91
8	,,	80	8	,,	88	8	,,	96	8	,,	104
9	,,	90	9	,,	99	9	,,	108	9	,,	117
10	,,	100	10	,,	110	10	,,	120	10	,,	130
11	,,	110	11	,,	121	11	,,	132	11	,,	143
12	,,	120	12	,,	132	12	,,	144	12	,,	156

BEECHAM'S HELP TO SCHOLARS.

FARTHINGS TABLE.

Far.	make	d.	Far.	make	d.
4	make	1	27	make	6 $\frac{3}{4}$
5	"	1 $\frac{1}{4}$	28	"	7
6	"	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	29	"	7 $\frac{1}{4}$
7	"	1 $\frac{3}{4}$	30	"	7 $\frac{1}{2}$
8	"	2	31	"	7 $\frac{3}{4}$
9	"	2 $\frac{1}{4}$	32	"	8
10	"	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	33	"	8 $\frac{1}{4}$
11	"	2 $\frac{3}{4}$	34	"	8 $\frac{1}{2}$
12	"	3	35	"	8 $\frac{3}{4}$
13	"	3 $\frac{1}{4}$	36	"	9
14	"	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	37	"	9 $\frac{1}{4}$
15	"	3 $\frac{3}{4}$	38	"	9 $\frac{1}{2}$
16	"	4	39	"	9 $\frac{3}{4}$
17	"	4 $\frac{1}{4}$	40	"	10
18	"	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	41	"	10 $\frac{1}{4}$
19	"	4 $\frac{3}{4}$	42	"	10 $\frac{1}{2}$
20	"	5	43	"	10 $\frac{3}{4}$
21	"	5 $\frac{1}{4}$	44	"	11
22	"	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	45	"	11 $\frac{1}{4}$
23	"	5 $\frac{3}{4}$	46	"	11 $\frac{1}{2}$
24	"	6	47	"	11 $\frac{3}{4}$
25	"	6 $\frac{1}{4}$	48	"	12
26	"	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	960	"	£1

SHILLINGS TABLE.

s.	make	£	s.	s.	make	£	s.
20	make	1	0	150	make	7	10
30	"	1	10	160	"	8	0
40	"	2	0	170	"	8	10
50	"	2	10	180	"	9	0
60	"	3	0	190	"	9	10
70	"	3	10	200	"	10	0
80	"	4	0	300	"	15	0
90	"	4	10	400	"	20	0
100	"	5	0	500	"	25	0
110	"	5	10	600	"	30	0
120	"	6	0	800	"	40	0
130	"	6	10	1000	"	50	0
140	"	7	0				

TABLE OF FACTORS.

12	=	2	×	6	48	=	4	×	12
12	"	3	"	4	48	"	6	"	8
14	"	2	"	7	49	"	7	"	7
15	"	3	"	5	50	"	5	"	10
16	"	2	"	8	54	"	6	"	9
16	"	4	"	4	55	"	5	"	11
18	"	2	"	9	56	"	7	"	8
18	"	6	"	3	60	"	5	"	12
20	"	2	"	10	60	"	6	"	10
20	"	4	"	5	63	"	7	"	9
21	"	3	"	7	64	"	8	"	8
22	"	2	"	11	66	"	6	"	11
24	"	2	"	12	70	"	7	"	10
24	"	3	"	8	72	"	6	"	12
24	"	4	"	6	72	"	8	"	9
25	"	5	"	5	77	"	7	"	11
27	"	3	"	9	80	"	8	"	10
28	"	4	"	7	81	"	9	"	9
30	"	3	"	10	84	"	7	"	12
30	"	5	"	6	88	"	8	"	11
32	"	4	"	8	90	"	9	"	10
33	"	3	"	11	96	"	8	"	12
35	"	5	"	7	99	"	9	"	11
36	"	3	"	12	100	"	10	"	10
36	"	4	"	9	108	"	9	"	12
36	"	6	"	6	110	"	10	"	11
40	"	4	"	10	120	"	10	"	12
40	"	5	"	8	121	"	11	"	11
42	"	6	"	7	132	"	11	"	12
44	"	4	"	11	144	"	12	"	12
45	"	5	"	9					

PENCE TABLE.

d.	make	s.	d.	d.	make	s.	d.
12	make	1	0	40	make	3	4
13	"	1	1	48	"	4	0
14	"	1	2	50	"	4	2
15	"	1	3	60	"	5	0
16	"	1	4	70	"	5	10
17	"	1	5	72	"	6	0
18	"	1	6	80	"	6	8
19	"	1	7	84	"	7	0
20	"	1	8	90	"	7	6
21	"	1	9	96	"	8	0
22	"	1	10	100	"	8	4
23	"	1	11	108	"	9	0
24	"	2	0	110	"	9	2
25	"	2	1	120	"	10	0
26	"	2	2	130	"	10	10
27	"	2	3	132	"	11	0
28	"	2	4	140	"	11	8
29	"	2	5	144	"	12	0
30	"	2	6	200	"	16	8
36	"	3	0	240	"	£1	

BEECHAM'S HELP TO SCHOLARS.

TIME.

60 Seconds	..	1 Minute
60 Minutes	..	1 Hour
24 Hours	..	1 Day
7 Days	..	1 Week
365 Days	..	1 Year
366 Days	..	1 Leap Year
100 Years	..	1 Century

4 Weeks	..	1 Lunar month
13 Lunar months		
and 1 day	..	1 Year
52 Weeks and		
1 day	..	1 Year
28, 29, 30 or		
31 days	..	1 Calendar month
12 Calendar		
months	..	1 Year

DAYS IN EACH MONTH.

January	..	31	February	..	28
March	..	31	<i>but 29 in leap-year.</i>		
May	..	31	April	..	30
July	..	31	June	..	30
August	..	31	September	..	30
October	..	31	November	..	30
December	..	31			

DAYS OF WEEK. QUARTER DAYS.

Sunday		Lady Day	March 25th
Monday		Midsummer	
Tuesday			June 24th
Wednesday		Michaelmas	
Thursday			September 29th
Friday		Christmas	
Saturday			December 25th

EASTER SUNDAY follows the first full moon, on or after March 21st;
Whit-Sunday is the 7th Sunday after.

NOTE.—When the date is divisible by 4 without remainder, it is Leap-Year, as 1896; but with the even hundreds,—1600, 1800, 1900, the *first two figures* must be divisible by 4 if it is a Leap-Year.

SEASONS.

Spring begins	..	21st March	....	Spring Equinox	..	} 12 hours day 12 „ night
Summer	„	21st June	....	Summer Solstice	..		longest day
Autumn	„	23rd Sept.	....	Autumnal Equinox	..	} 12 hours day 12 „ night
Winter	„	21st Dec.	....	Winter Solstice	..		shortest day

ASTRONOMICAL SIGNS.

SIX NORTHERN SIGNS.

Aries, the ram	..	Mar. 21	} Spring Signs
Taurus, the bull	..	Apl. 20	
Gemini, the twins	..	May 21	
Cancer, the crab	..	June 21	} Summer Signs
Leo, the lion	..	July 23	
Virgo, the virgin	..	Aug. 23	

SIX SOUTHERN SIGNS.

Libra, the balance	..	Sep. 23	} Autumn Signs
Scorpio, the scorpion	..	Oct. 23	
Sagittarius, the archer	..	Nov. 20	
Capricornus, the goat	..	Dec. 21	} Winter Signs
Aquarius, the water	..	Jan. 20	
bearer	..	Feb. 18	
Pisces, the fishes	..	Feb. 18	

BEECHAM'S HELP TO SCHOLARS.

AVOIRDUPOIS WEIGHT.

16 Drams ..	437½ grains..	I oz.
16 Ounces ..	7,000 ..	I lb.
14 Lbs. ..	..	I Stone
28 Pounds or 2 Stones	I qr. of cwt.	
4 Quarters or 8 Stones or 112 lbs.	I cwt.	
20 Hundred-weights or 2,240 lbs.	I ton	

LONG MEASURE.

12 Inches (in.) ..	..	I ft.
3 Feet ..	36 inches ..	I yd.
5½ Yards ..	I Rod, perch, or pole	
22 Yards, or 4 Poles ..	I Chain	
40 Poles or 10 Chains, or 220 yards	I fur.	
8 Furlongs or 80 Chains or 1,760 yards	I ml.	
3 Miles ..	..	I League lea.
792 Inches ..	..	I lk.
100 Links ..	..	I Chain

SQUARE MEASURE.

144 Square Inches ..	..	I sq. ft.
9 Square Feet ..	..	I sq. yd.
30¼ Square Yards ..	..	I sq. pl.
40 Poles or 1,210 sq. yds.	..	I rd.
4 Roods, or 4,840 sq. yds.	..	I ac.
640 Acres ..	..	I sq. ml.
10,000 Square Links ●	..	I sq. ch.
10 Square Chains ..	..	I Acre

CUBIC MEASURE.

1,728 Cubic Inches ..	..	I cu. ft.
27 Cubic Feet ..	..	I cu. yd.

NOTE.—Compare square and cubic measures with long measure.

144 = 12 × 12	9 = 3 × 3 27 = 3 × 3 × 3
1,728 = 12 × 12 × 12	
30¼ = 5½ × 5½	

MEASURE OF CAPACITY.

Dry Measure used for all kinds of Grain.

4 Gills ..	..	I Pint	pt.
2 Pints ..	..	I Quart	qt.
4 Quarts, or 8 pts.	I Gallon	gal.	
2 Gallons ..	..	I Peck	pk.
4 Pecks ..	..	I Bushel	bush.
8 Bushels ..	..	I Quarter	qr.

ANGULAR MEASURE.

60 seconds (") ..	make 1 minute'
60 minutes (')	.. " 1 degree °
90 degrees a right angle ..	I quadrant
180 .. two right angles ..	I semicircle
360 .. or twelve signs ..	I circle

Apparent motion of the Sun.

Sun moves 360 degrees in 24 hours.

" " 15 "	" 1 hour.
" " 1 "	" 4 minutes.
" " ¼ "	" 1 minute.

60 Geographical, or 69½ English Miles
1 degree (1°) of Latitude.

A degree of Longitude varies in length according to the Latitude, because all the meridian circles meet at the poles.

In Latitude 50° a degree measures 44.35 English miles. In Latitude 60° a degree measures 34.5 English miles.

MISCELLANEOUS.

2 Articles ..	make 1 Brace, Couple, or Pair
12 Articles ..	" .. 1 Dozen
12 Dozen ..	" .. 1 Gross
12 Gross ..	" 1 Great Gross
20 Articles ..	" .. 1 Score
24 Sheets of Paper ..	" .. 1 Quire
120 Sheets ..	" .. 5 Quires
20 Quires ..	" .. 1 Ream

OLD APOTHECARIES WEIGHT.

20 Grains ..	..	I scr.
3 Scruples ..	60 grains ..	I dr.
8 Drams ..	480 ..	I oz.
12 Ounces ..	5,760 ..	I lb.

TROY WEIGHT.

Used in weighing gold, silver, jewels. &c.

24 Grains (gr.) ..	I Pennyweight dwt.
20 Pennyweights ..	480 grains .. I oz.
12 Ounces ..	5,760 grains .. I lb.

BEECHAM'S HELP TO SCHOLARS.

PRACTICE TABLE.

Parts of a Pound.				Parts of a Year.				Parts of a Quarter.			
<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>			292 days	..	$\frac{4}{5}$		<i>lbs.</i>			
10	0	..	$\frac{1}{2}$	219	..	$\frac{3}{5}$		14	..	$\frac{1}{2}$	
6	8	..	$\frac{1}{3}$	146	..	$\frac{2}{5}$		7	..	$\frac{1}{4}$	
5	0	..	$\frac{1}{4}$	73	..	$\frac{1}{5}$		4	..	$\frac{1}{7}$	
4	0	..	$\frac{1}{5}$	—————				4	..	$\frac{1}{8}$	
3	4	..	$\frac{1}{6}$	—————				3 $\frac{1}{2}$	..	$\frac{1}{8}$	
2	6	..	$\frac{1}{8}$	—————				2	..	$\frac{1}{4}$	
2	0	..	$\frac{1}{10}$	—————				1 $\frac{3}{4}$	..	$\frac{1}{16}$	
1	8	..	$\frac{1}{12}$	—————				1	..	$\frac{1}{28}$	
1	4	..	$\frac{1}{15}$	—————				Parts of a Ton.			
1	3	..	$\frac{1}{16}$	—————				<i>cwts. qrs.</i>			
1	0	..	$\frac{1}{20}$	10	0	..	$\frac{1}{2}$	—————			
0	8	..	$\frac{1}{30}$	5	0	..	$\frac{1}{4}$	—————			
0	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	..	$\frac{1}{32}$	4	0	..	$\frac{1}{5}$	—————			
0	6	..	$\frac{1}{40}$	2	2	..	$\frac{1}{8}$	—————			
0	4	..	$\frac{1}{60}$	2	0	..	$\frac{1}{10}$	—————			
0	3	..	$\frac{1}{80}$	1	1	..	$\frac{1}{16}$	—————			
0	2	..	$\frac{1}{120}$	1	0	..	$\frac{1}{20}$	—————			
0	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	..	$\frac{1}{160}$	0	2	..	$\frac{1}{40}$	—————			
0	1	..	$\frac{1}{240}$	0	1	..	$\frac{1}{60}$	—————			
—————				—————				—————			
Parts of a Shilling.				Parts of a Cwt.				Parts of an Acre.			
<i>d.</i>				<i>qrs. lbs.</i>				<i>rds. pls.</i>			
9	..	..	$\frac{3}{4}$	2	0 or	56 lbs.	$\frac{1}{2}$	2	0 or	80 pl ^r	$\frac{1}{2}$
8	..	..	$\frac{2}{3}$	1	0	28	$\frac{1}{4}$	1	0	40	$\frac{1}{4}$
6	..	..	$\frac{1}{2}$	0	16	..	$\frac{1}{7}$	0	32	..	$\frac{1}{5}$
4	..	..	$\frac{1}{3}$	0	14	..	$\frac{1}{8}$	0	20	..	$\frac{1}{8}$
3	..	..	$\frac{1}{4}$	0	8	..	$\frac{1}{14}$	0	16	..	$\frac{1}{10}$
2	..	..	$\frac{1}{6}$	0	7	..	$\frac{1}{16}$	0	10	..	$\frac{1}{16}$
1 $\frac{1}{2}$	..	..	$\frac{1}{8}$	0	4	..	$\frac{1}{28}$	—————			
1	..	..	$\frac{1}{12}$	0	2	..	$\frac{1}{56}$	—————			
$\frac{1}{2}$	..	..	$\frac{1}{24}$	0	1	..	$\frac{1}{112}$	—————			
$\frac{1}{4}$	..	..	$\frac{1}{48}$	—————				—————			
—————				—————				—————			
Parts of a Shilling.				Parts of a Cwt.				Parts of a Mile.			
—————				—————				—————			

BEECHAM'S HELP TO SCHOLARS.

TABLES OF THE "METRIC SYSTEM."

LENGTH.

Myriametre	=	10,000 metres
Kilometre	=	1,000 "
Hectometre	=	100 "
Decametre	=	10 "

METRE = The 10 millionth part of a quarter of a meridian circle.

Decimetre	=	.1 metres
Centimetre	=	.01 "
Millimetre	=	.001 "

A Metre = 39.37 inches.

SURFACE MEASURE

For Walls, Floors, Paper, Glass, &c.

The **SQUARE METRE** contains—
100 Square Decimetres.

10,000	,,	Centimetres.
1,000,000	,,	Millimetres.

SURFACE MEASURE

for Fields, Woods, &c.

Hectare = 100 ares.

ARE = 100 Square Metres

Centiare = .01 of an are.

An Are = 119.6033 Square Yards.

VOLUME MEASURE

For Wine, Oil, Wheat, Apples, &c.

The Kilolitre = 1,000 litres

,, Hectolitre = 100 "

,, Decalitre = 10 "

LITRE = 1 Cubic Decimetre

The Decilitre = .1 litres

,, Centilitre = .01 "

,, Millilitre = .001 "

A Litre of distilled water weighs 1 Kilogramme, and equals 1.76077 pints.

MEASURE OF SOLIDITY

For Masonry, Capacity of Docks, &c.

The Unit is the **CUBIC METRE**
which contains—

1,000 cubic	,,	Decimetres.
1,000,000	,,	Centimetres.
1,000,000,000	,,	Millimetres.

MEASURE OF SOLIDITY

For Firewood, Ropes, Dye-woods, &c.

The Decastere = 10 steres.

STERE = 1 Cubic Metre

The Decistere = .1 steres.

The Stere = 1 cub. yd. 8.31655 cub. ft.

WEIGHT.

The Millier = 1,000 kilogrammes

,, Metric Quintal = 100 "

,, Myriagramme = 10 "

,, Kilogramme = 1,000 grammes

,, Hectogramme = 100 "

,, Decagramme = 10 "

GRAMME = a Cubic Centimetre of distilled water at 39½° F, weighed in a vacuum.

The Decigramme = .1 grammes

,, Centigramme = .01 "

,, Milligramme = .001 "

A Gramme = .56438 drams

The **Monetary Unit** is the **FRANC**
= 9³/₈ pence.

The Franc = 10 Decimes.

,, ,, = 100 Centimes.

20 one-franc pieces and 20 two-franc pieces placed in line measure a metre.

BEECHAM'S HELP TO SCHOLARS.

MENTAL ARITHMETIC AIDS.

A NUMBER WILL DIVIDE BY

- 2 when last figure is even or a cypher.
- 3 when the sum of the digits can be divided by 3.
- 4 when the last two figures can be divided by 4 or are cyphers.
- 5 when last figure is 5 or 0.
- 6 when last figure is even or 0 and sum of digits will divide by 3.
- 8 when the last 3 figures can be divided by 8 or are cyphers.
- 9 when the sum of the digits can be divided by 9.
- 25 when last 2 figures are 0's or will divide by 25.
- 125 when last 3 figures are 0's or will divide by 125.
- 37 and 111 when the No. is composed of the same 3 digits e.g., 333111.

To multiply by

To divide by

5	add 1 cypher and divide by 2
25	" 2 " " " 4
125	" 3 " " " 8
625	" 4 " " " 16
10	" 1 cypher.
100	" 2 cyphers.
1,000	" 3 " "

5	multiply by 2 and place a • before last figure.
25	" " 4 " " " " 2 figures.
125	" " 8 " " " " 3 figures.
10	cut off last figure for a remainder.
100	" " 2 figures for a remainder.
1,000	" " 3 " " " "

To multiply a number consisting of two digits by 11, add the figures together and place the result between them as $71 \times 11 = 781$.

To find a year's income (Sundays included) at a given rate per day:—Take a sovereign, a half-sovereign, and fivepence as many times as there are pennies in the given rate. To find a year's income (excluding Sundays):—Take a sovereign and six shillings and a penny as many times as there are pennies in the given rate.

To find the cost of any number of articles when the price is an aliquot part of a sovereign:—Take the number as sovereigns and divide by the aliquot part.

2,786 at $\frac{3}{4}$ each: $2,786$ divided by $6 = \text{£}464 \text{ 6s. 8d.}$

Simple Interest Formulæ. 1.—Interest = Principal \times Rate \div Time \div 100. 2.—Principal = Interest \times 100 \div Rate and Time. 3.—Rate = Interest \times 100 \div Principal and Time. 4.—Time = Interest \times 100 \div Principal and Rate.

Mensuration Formulæ. 1.—Area of square, rectangle, rhombus or rhomboid = base \times height. Base = area \div height. Height = area \div base. 2.—Area of Triangle = $\frac{1}{2}$ base \times height. 3.—Area of circle = diameter squared \times .7854, or = radius squared \times 3.1416. 4.—Circumference = diameter \times 3.1416. 5.—Cubical contents of a box or volume of a solid = length \times breadth \times height. Length = volume \div breadth and height. Breadth = volume \div length and height. Height = volume \div length and breadth.

Vulgar & Decimal Fractions.

$\frac{1}{2}$	=	.5
$\frac{1}{4}$	"	.25
$\frac{3}{4}$	"	.75
$\frac{1}{8}$	"	.125
$\frac{3}{8}$	"	.375
$\frac{5}{8}$	"	.625
$\frac{7}{8}$	"	.875
$\frac{1}{5}$	"	.2
$\frac{2}{5}$	"	.4
$\frac{3}{5}$	"	.6
$\frac{4}{5}$	"	.8
$\frac{1}{3}$	"	.3
$\frac{2}{3}$	"	.6
$\frac{1}{9}$	"	.1
$\frac{2}{9}$	"	.2
$\frac{1}{6}$	"	.16

BEECHAM'S HELP TO SCHOLARS.

TOTS.

	£	s.	d.
1. ..	2,061,562	18	9 $\frac{3}{4}$
2. ..	907,029	6	4
3. ..	7,650,090	19	0 $\frac{1}{4}$
4. ..	940,208	3	2 $\frac{1}{2}$
5. ..	539,073	2	7
6. ..	5,320,911	17	6
7. ..	4,009,412	0	11
8. ..	908,090	14	11 $\frac{3}{4}$
9. ..	9,016,904	11	9 $\frac{1}{2}$
10. ..	290,230	11	2 $\frac{1}{4}$
11. ..	6,780,129	9	6
12. ..	72,111	8	6
13. ..	560,180	2	0
14. ..	58,118	15	0 $\frac{1}{2}$
15. ..	8,040,177	16	0 $\frac{1}{4}$
16. ..	8,231,960	1	8 $\frac{1}{2}$
17. ..	9,901,855	19	5
18. ..	121,700	7	5
19. ..	111,001	4	3
20. ..	2,514,098	13	2 $\frac{1}{4}$
21. ..	3,060,826	11	6
22. ..	4,859,008	13	7 $\frac{3}{4}$
23. ..	143,904	6	2
24. ..	702,700	4	9 $\frac{1}{4}$
25. ..	67,890,123	11	8
26. ..	2,030,405	17	9 $\frac{3}{4}$
27. ..	60	0	0 $\frac{1}{2}$
28. ..	111	15	10
29. ..	70,077	9	8 $\frac{1}{4}$
30. ..	999,008	12	2
31. ..	42,120,232	13	5 $\frac{3}{4}$
32. ..	6,600,001	7	7
33. ..	555,506	14	3 $\frac{1}{2}$

Add or subtract the lines named by your teacher and use the pounds column only for simple tots.

INVOLUTION.

<i>Square of</i>		<i>Cube of</i>	
13	is 169	1	is 1
14	.. 196	2	.. 8
15	.. 225	3	.. 27
16	.. 256	4	.. 64
17	.. 289	5	.. 125
18	.. 324	6	.. 216
19	.. 361	7	.. 343
20	.. 400	8	.. 512
30	.. 900	9	.. 729
40	.. 1,600	10	.. 1,000
50	.. 2,500	11	.. 1,331

Reverse these for Square and Cube Roots.

DISCOUNTS.

	s.	d.	
1 $\frac{1}{4}$ % is	0	3	in the £.
1 $\frac{1}{2}$..	0	3 $\frac{3}{5}$	..
2 ..	0	4 $\frac{2}{5}$	..
2 $\frac{1}{2}$..	0	6	..
3 ..	0	7 $\frac{1}{5}$	..
3 $\frac{1}{2}$..	0	8 $\frac{2}{5}$	..
4 ..	0	9 $\frac{3}{5}$	..
4 $\frac{1}{2}$..	0	10 $\frac{4}{5}$	..
5 ..	1	0	..
6 ..	1	2 $\frac{2}{5}$	..
7 $\frac{1}{2}$..	1	6	..
10 ..	2	0	..
12 $\frac{1}{2}$..	2	6	..
15 ..	3	0	..
17 $\frac{1}{2}$..	3	6	..
20 ..	4	0	..
22 $\frac{1}{2}$..	4	6	..
25 ..	5	0	..
50 ..	10	0	..
75 ..	15	0	..

BEECHAM'S HELP TO SCHOLARS.

ON THE USE OF CAPITAL LETTERS.

Capitals, or great letters, should be used :—

1. At the beginning of every piece of writing, and after every full stop.
2. The names and titles of persons, and the names of countries, provinces, cities, towns, villages, hamlets, streets, mountains, rivers, seas, ships, feasts and great events must begin with capitals.
3. The pronoun I, and the interjection O! must be written in capitals.
4. Quotations must begin with capitals.
5. The first word of every line in poetry must begin with a capital.
6. All the names of God must be written in capitals, *e.g.*, The Almighty; The Saviour.
7. Adjectives derived from the names of persons or places must begin with capitals, as English, Scottish.
8. The names of the principal articles in catalogues, bills of parcels, handbills, direction of letters, titles of books, &c., should begin with capitals.

FULL STOPS (or periods) must be placed—

1. At the end of every sentence.
2. After every abbreviation.

QUOTATION MARKS OR INVERTED COMMAS. The exact words spoken by someone, or quoted from a book, must be placed within quotation marks,—*e.g.* :—*The boy cried, " Mary is here."*

A point of **INTERROGATION** is placed after every question,—*e.g.*, *Where are you?*

An **EXCLAMATION** point follows such words as *Oh! Alas! Hurrah! Hush!*

The **APOSTROPHE** denotes ownership or else the omission of a letter,—*John's; Boys'; I'll; Can't; O'er; E'er; Didn't; Musn't.*

The letter **H** is not **ASPIRATED** in these words :—herb, hour, heir, heiress, honest, honour, hospital, hostler, humour, humble, humility, and in other words formed from these.

When writing a letter, put the address and date in the top right hand corner and sign your full name at the end.

Envelopes should be addressed in this manner :—

Mr. Thomas Beecham,

Proprietor of Beecham's Pills,

St. Helens,

Lancashire.

Stamp
in this
Corner

GEOGRAPHICAL DEFINITIONS.

Geography teaches about the surface of the earth. This surface is composed of **Land** and **Water**. If we were to divide it into four parts, three would be water, and one land.

The **Earth** is a planet or moving star. In shape it is like an orange. It moves in two ways: 1st, round itself, in 24 hours, causing Day and Night; 2nd, round the Sun, in $365\frac{1}{4}$ days, causing the Four Seasons, Spring, Summer, Autumn, Winter.

A map of a **Hemisphere** is a plan of half the earth. It may be **Northern**, lying North of the Equator; **Southern**, lying South; **Eastern**, containing Europe, Asia, Africa, and Australia; **Western**, containing North and South America.

The **Axis** is the supposed line round which the earth turns. Its ends are called the **N.** and **S. Poles**. The diameter, or distance through the earth, is 8,000 miles. The circumference, or the distance round the outside, is 25,000 miles. The **Equator** is a supposed line passing round the earth, midway between the Poles.

Latitude is distance North or South of the Equator, measured in degrees up to 90° , each = $69\frac{1}{2}$ English miles. A **Meridian** is a line passing half way round the earth from the N. Pole to the S. Pole. The line passing through Greenwich is called our **First Meridian**, and is marked 0° on English maps. **Longitude** is distance East or West of the First Meridian. In Great Britain the length of degree of longitude varies from 34 miles in the N., to 45 miles in the S. A **Zone** is a belt or girdle passing round the earth. There are 5; one Torrid, very hot round about the Equator; two Frigid, very cold, one surrounding each Pole; and two Temperate, between the Torrid and Frigid zones.

A **Continent** is the largest division of land. There are 5; Asia, America, Africa, Europe, Australia.

A **Country** is part of a continent, having a particular name. England, Scotland, Ireland, Wales, France, Spain, Germany.

A **County** or **Shire** is part of a country; sometimes called a **Province**, or Department, Canton, State, &c.

A **Riding** (Trything) is a third part of a county. Yorkshire is so divided.

An **Island** is a portion of land surrounded by water.

A **Peninsula** is a piece of land nearly surrounded by water.

An **Isthmus** is a narrow neck of land joining two large divisions.

A **Cape** is a point of land stretching into the sea. Other names are **Head**, **Ness**, **Naze**, **Mull**, **Butt**, **Promontory**, **Foreland**, **Point**, **Bill**.

A **Coast** or **Shore** is the land washed by the sea. A **Beach** is the portion of a shore which is alternately covered and uncovered by the tide.

A **Hill** is a high mass of land, under 1,000 feet.

A **Mountain** is a mass of land over 1,000 feet high; an isolated mountain is a **Peak**; several peaks form a **Group**; connected mountains form a **Chain** or **Range**; a mountain flinging out steam, ashes, and melted rock or lava, is a **Volcano**.

A **Plain** is a level portion of land, at no great height above the level of the sea. The plains in South Russia and Central Asia are termed **Steppes**, and are generally uncultivated. In North America, they are called **Prairies** and **Savannahs**; and in South America, **Llanos** and **Pampas**.

BEECHAM'S HELP TO SCHOLARS.

GEOGRAPHICAL DEFINITIONS.—continued.

A **Table land** or **Plateau** is a level portion of land at a considerable elevation. A **Valley** is low land, bounded on each side by hills. Other names are **Vale, Dale, Glen, Gorge, Strath**. A **Ravine** is a long hollow between hills.

A **Desert** is a barren tract of land. A **Cliff** is the vertical face of a mountain or rocky sea-shore.

An **Oasis** is a green spot in a desert, containing trees and a spring of water.

An **Ocean** is the largest division of salt water. There are 5; Pacific, Atlantic, Indian, Antarctic, Arctic. A **Sea** is part of an ocean; if studded with islands, it is called an **Archipelago**. A **Gulf** or **Bay** is a portion of water extending into the land. An **Estuary** is the wide mouth of a river, which is only filled with water when the tide flows in, and exhibits a long stretch of sand or mud when the tide ebbs. Other names are **Aber** and **Firth**. A **Harbour** or **Haven** is an inlet of the sea, where ships can shelter. A **Creek** or **Cove** is a small inlet of the sea. In Australia and America a river is often called a **Creek**. A place where ships can anchor near a coast is called a **Roadstead** or **Road**. A **Strait** is a narrow neck of water joining two large portions. A **Channel** is similar to a strait, but longer and wider.

A **Lake** is a portion of water surrounded by land; small lakes are termed **Pools** or **Meres**; if in high land or among mountains, **Tarns**; if shallow and filled with sea water, **Lagoons**. In Ireland, lakes are called **Loughs**; in Scotland, **Lochs**. A **Lagoon** is also the name given to the calm water inside a ring-shaped coral island.

A **Spring** is water flowing out of the earth, and generally forms the beginning of a river.

A **River** is a running stream of fresh water, issuing from a hill, or other high land, and generally flowing into the sea. The beginning is its **Source**; the ending, its **Mouth**; the sides, its **Banks**; little streams running into it, its **Feeders, Tributaries** or **Affluents**; where the water lies, its **Bed**. The land drained by one river and its tributaries is its **Basin**.

The high land dividing two basins is the **Waterparting**; and the slopes down which the streams run, form the **Watershed**. A **Rivulet, Brook, or Streamlet**, is a little river. A **Confluence** is a place where two rivers unite. The right and left **Banks** of a river take their names from the **Course**, or direction in which the water runs. An artificial river is called a canal.

A **Waterfall** is a place where the water of a river falls from a higher to a lower level. A **Cataract** is a large waterfall. A **Rapid** is a place where the bed of a river slopes, causing the river to run swiftly. A **Cascade** is formed when the river runs down a steep, rocky bed.

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Is the most complete and instructive collection of views of the British Isles ever issued, comprising a selection of 2,880 views of most beautiful scenery and objects of special interest.

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DRAWING DEFINITIONS.

A Point has position, but not size.

A Line has length, but not breadth.

A Straight (or right) Line is the shortest distance between two points, and is shorter than a curved line.

A Vertical line is upright.

A Horizontal line is level.

An Oblique line is sloping.

Perpendicular lines are those which form right angles; they are not always vertical. A line cannot be perpendicular by itself.

Parallel lines are the same distance apart everywhere: they never meet.

An Angle is a corner made by two lines which meet at a point.

A Right Angle is a square corner, and is formed of perpendicular lines.

An Obtuse Angle is greater than a right angle.

An Acute Angle is less than a right angle.

A Superficies is a surface, flat or curved.

A Plane is a perfectly flat surface and is either vertical, horizontal, or slanting. A figure is a surface enclosed by three or more lines, straight or curved. Two straight lines cannot enclose a space.

Plane Figures, such as Squares, Triangles, Circles, and Hexagons, have only length and breadth, and lie completely on one surface.

Triangles are figures with three angles: they are called Trilaterals also, because they have three sides.

An Equilateral (or Equiangular) Triangle has three equal sides and three equal angles.

An Isosceles Triangle has two equal sides and two equal angles.

A Scalene Triangle has no sides and no angles equal.

A Right-angled Triangle contains one right angle

An Obtuse-angled Triangle contains one obtuse angle.

An Acute-angled Triangle contains three acute angles.

The Base is the line on which the Triangle stands. The Altitude is the height. The Apex or Vertex is the top point.

Quadrilaterals are figures with four sides: they are called Quadrangles also, because they have four angles.

A Square has four equal sides and four right angles.

A Rhombus has four equal sides but its angles are not right angles.

A Rectangle or Oblong has its opposite sides equal, and its angles are right angles.

A Rhomboid has its opposite sides equal, but its angles are not right angles.

A Parallelogram has its opposite sides parallel.

A Quarry is a square standing on one of its corners.

A Diamond is a rhombus standing on one of its corners.

A Diagonal is the line joining opposite angles of a quadrilateral.

A Diameter is the line joining the centres of opposite sides.

DRAWING DEFINITIONS.—continued.

Polygons are figures with many angles. They are Regular when the angles and sides are all equal; but Irregular when they are of various sizes.

A **Pentagon** is a figure with five equal angles and five equal sides; **Hexagon**, six; **Heptagon**, seven; **Octagon**, eight; **Nonagon**, nine; **Decagon**, ten; **Undecagon**, eleven; **Duodecagon**, twelve.

A **Circle** is a figure formed by a curved line called the circumference. The **Circumference**, or **Periphery**, is the continuous curved line which forms a circle. The **Centre** is a point in the middle of the circle. A **Radius** is a line drawn from the centre to the circumference. All the **Radii** in one circle are equal in length.

A **Diameter** is a straight line through the centre from circumference to circumference.

A **Chord** is a straight line across a circle, but not through the centre.

A **Tangent** is a line touching a circle. An **Arc** is any part of the circumference.

A **Semicircle** is half a circle. A **Quadrant** is quarter of a circle.

A **Circle** contains 360° A **Right Angle** = 90°
 45° = half a Right Angle. 30° = one-third of a Right Angle.

A **Segment** is a piece cut off a circle by a chord.

A **Sector** is a part of a circle enclosed by an arc and two radii.

An **Ellipse** is a figure bounded by a continuous curved line, and is longer than it is broad. A true Ellipse is not oval or egg-shaped. The **Major Axis** is longer than the **Minor Axis**.

A **Trapezium** has no sides equal or parallel.

A **Trapezoid** has four unequal sides, but two sides are parallel.

Solids have length, breadth, and height (or depth, or thickness) and have two or more surfaces, as a cone, cylinder, cube, pyramid, prism or sphere.

A **Model** or **Perspective drawing** represents an object (sometimes in outline only) as it appears to the eye.

A **Plan** is a drawing of the actual shape of the surface covered by an object viewed from above. An **Elevation** is a drawing of the actual shape of the surface covered by an object viewed from the front or side.

A **Scale drawing** is the representation of an object one-half, one-third, one-tenth, or some other fraction of its real size. Scale $\frac{1}{2}$ means that a line $\frac{1}{2}$ -in. long represents something which is 1-in. long; and a line 6-in. long represents something 12-in. long; scale $\frac{1}{10}$ means that $\frac{1}{10}$ inch represents 1 inch; and $\frac{1}{8}$ inch represents 12 inches, or 1 foot. Scale $\frac{1}{8}$ means $\frac{1}{8}$ inch represents 1 inch; and $\frac{3}{8}$ inch represents 3 inches; and $\frac{1}{2}$ inch represents 12 inches. Scale $\frac{1}{2}$ means that $\frac{1}{2}$ inch represents 1 inch; $\frac{5}{2}$ inch represents 5 inches; $\frac{1}{2}$ inch represents 12 inches; $\frac{1}{2}$ inch represents 17 inches.

BEECHAM'S HELP TO SCHOLARS.

COMMON ERRORS IN COMPOSITION.

We *was* going (were). I *be* a good cricketer (am). He went to *lay* down (lie). That *ain't* right (is not). He never *done* anything (did). I could have *went* (gone). It *do* not matter (does). It *have* contracted (has). Let *I* do it (me). He went *their* (there). We saw *there* house (their). *Has* he *as* been before (as he has). I have no books for *they* (them). That was *her* (she). I know *who* I saw (whom). He stands between you and *I* (me). The lion *who* chased us is dead (which). We know the man *which* watched us (who). The horse *having* been in the field (had).

Do not use the superlative degree of adjectives, as *tallest*, *most beautiful*, instead of the comparative, as taller, more beautiful, when comparing two things.

Adjectives should not be used for adverbs, as He ran very *quick* (quickly). Use *and*, *but*, *then*, and *so* as seldom as possible, especially at the beginning of a sentence.

Do not use pronouns so often as to confuse two persons together—He told *him* he was going to *his* house. Observe the rules of punctuation.

PRINCIPAL PREFIXES.

LATIN.

a, ab, abs, from, by.
ad, to, at.
amb, around, both.
ante, before.
circum, around.
con, col, with, together.
contra, against.
de, down, from, concerning
di, or dis, apart.
e, ex, out of, beyond.
extra, beyond.
in, im, in, into, not.
inter, between.

intro, within.
ob, against, in the way of
per, through.
post, after.
pre, before.
pro, forward.
re, back, again.
se, apart, aside.
sub, under.
super, over. [yond.
trans, or tra, across, be-

GREEK.

amphi, both.
ana, up, again.

cata, down.
dia, through.
en, or em, into.
epi, on, upon, over.
hypo, under.
para, or par, besides.
syn, or sym, with, to-
en, to make, in. [gether.
fore, before.
mis, wrong, not.
out, beyond.
over, above.
un, not.
with, against.

LETTERING FOR MAPS, &c.

A B C D E F G H I J K L M N O P Q R S T U V W X Y Z

a b c d e f g h i j k l m n o p q r s t u v w x y z 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 0

A B C D E F G H I J K L M N O P Q

R S T U V W X Y Z. a b c d e f g h i j k

l m n o p q r s t u v w x y z.

A B C D E F G H I J K L M N O P Q R S T U V W X Y Z

a b c d e f g h i j k l m n o p q r s t u v w x y z 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 0

A B C D E F G H I J K L M N O P Q R S T U V

W X Y Z

BEECHAM'S HELP TO SCHOLARS.

ABBREVIATIONS AND COMMON PHRASES.

<p>A 1 First Class ; A.B. Able Seaman Aee., Aet. Account [Lord A.D. (Anno Domini) in the year of our A.M. Before noon ; P.M. After noon Anon. Anonymous—without a name B.A. Bachelor of Arts ; M.A. Master of B.C. Before Christ [Arts Britt. Reg. Queen of the Britons B.P. British Public—Beecham's Pills C.C. County Council Cf. Compare ; q.v. which see Col. Colonel ; Capt. Captain Cr. Creditor ; Dr. Debtor or Doctor D.D. Doctor of Divinity D.G. By the Grace of God Do. ditto. The same D.V. God willing Ed. Editor ; Esq. Esquire e.g. For example ; Ex. Example Fahr. Fahrenheit ; C. Centigrade F.D. Defender of the Faith F.R.S. Fellow of the Royal Society G.P.O. General Post Office H.M.S. Her Majesty's ship H.R.H. His or Her Royal Highness Ibid. in the same place i.e. (id est) that is Inst. Instant, this month</p>	<p>I.H.S. Jesus, Saviour of men J.P. Justice of the Peace Lat. Latitude ; Long. Longitude Lieut. Lieutenant ; Gen. General M.D. Doctor of Medicine Mem. Memoranda, Notes Messrs. Messieurs, Sirs Mr. Mister ; Mrs. Mistress M.P. Member of Parliament MSS. Manuscripts N. North ; E. East ; W. West ; S. South N.B. Note, or mark well Nos. Numbers O.H.M.S. On Her Majesty's Service Per cent. by the hundred Pro tem. for the time being Prox. Next Month ; Ult. Past Month P.S. Postscript P.T.O. Please turn over Rev. Reverend S. or St. Saint S.S. Steamship T.C. Town Councillor U.S.A. United States of America Viz. Namely ; V.C. Victoria Cross V.R. Victoria, the Queen &c. etc. (et cetera) and others R.S.V.P. Reply, if you please</p>
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<p>Alias. .Otherwise A la mode. .According to the fashion A propos. .To the point Au revoir . Adieu till we meet again Bonâ fide. .In good faith Bon marché. .Cheap market Dieu et mon droit. .God and my right Esprit de corps. .The animating spirit of a number of persons Felo de se. .Suicide Honi soit qui mal y pense. .Evil to him who evil thinks Ich dien. .I serve ; In toto. .Entirely In statu quo. .In the former state Inter alia. .Among other things Lapsus linguæ. .A slip of the tongue L'homme propose, et Dieu dispose. . Man proposes and God disposes</p>

<p>Multum in parvo. .Much in little Nom de plume. .An assumed title Non composmentis. .Not in sound mind Pater Noster. .Our Father Pons asinorum. .The ass's bridge Poste restante. .To remain till called for Pro bono publico. .For the public good Pro rata. .In proportion Quid pro quo. .One thing for another Tempus fugit. .Time flies Terra firma. .Solid earth ; safe footing Tout ensemble. .The whole taken to- gether Versus. .Against Viâ. .By the way of V'ez versâ. .The reverse Vox populi. .The voice of the people In re. .In the matter of Sine qua non. .Something indispensable</p>

BEECHAM'S PILLS,

by their purifying effect
on the blood, cleanse and
vivify the entire system,
causing every organ of
the body healthfully to
continue its allotted
function, thereby in-
ducing a perfectly bal-
anced condition. and
making life a pleasure.